

OUR NOBLE DEAD.

A Monument to Be Erected to Their Memory.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

At Least the State Senate So Voted on Thursday Night by a Good Majority.

Mr. Wilson's house bill to provide for the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga to the valor and heroism of South Carolina soldiers was reached on the calendar of the Senate Thursday and Senator Archer moved to indefinitely postpone. Senator Barwell asked for reasons for this motion and Senator Archer proceeded to state his position. He was opposed to all such appropriations. It would benefit nobody but the contractor. In view of the numerous appropriations for stone or marble to be placed at Chickamauga, Stone or brass did not impress valor or greatness. We read of these deeds on the imperishable pages of history.

Senator Barwell said no better way of showing South Carolina's appreciation of her soldiers could be found than to erect this monument on the bloody field of Chickamauga. The northern States who once viewed those men as traitors now look upon them as brothers who fought in defense of their homes. The State is now in better condition for some reason and while we may not be able to put up a suitable monument, a few years she will be able to do so. He hoped that while other States are putting up monuments, South Carolina would show that she recollects her dead.

Senator Henderson explained the origin of the plan to have monuments placed on the battlefields to mark the spots where the soldiers from each State fell. The bill had passed the house without a voice in protest and it is for the Senate to say whether the monument shall be erected. He might prefer the monument at Manassas or Gettysburg but the United States has made Chickamauga a national park and in the general spirit of amity over the country the States are putting up monuments to their troops. Pointing to Gen. Kershaw's portrait on the wall, he paid a beautiful tribute to that general who led the South Carolina troops at Chickamauga and closed by saying that the monument would be worth more than dormitories at Winthrop.

Senator Suddath said he was on the battlefield of Chickamauga and was led by that gallant old general, pointing to Gen. Kershaw's portrait. But he opposed the bill and begged that the old soldiers now living be not neglected for the dead.

Senator Sarratt said if any State erected a monument to her soldiers it should be South Carolina; being first to do so. South Carolina could not do a better thing than erect this monument to the men who fought for a cause he believed was just. Never so long as we live will we forget the soldiers, living or dead. Notwithstanding the opposition of the two good old soldiers on this floor, the monument should be erected. It ought to cost three or four times as much.

Senator Ilderton said he had been in the legislature since 1894 and had heard over and over that "we are too poor" until he did not believe a word of it. South Carolina is able to meet her demands financially or otherwise. Ten thousand dollars is not enough. He would favor double that amount. It would be a monument not only to the soldiers who fell on that field but to all of South Carolina's soldiers. He hoped the bill would pass without further objection.

Senator Connor told of an incident regarding the proposal to erect a monument to an English general who fell at Bataw Springs to which the British government replied that there were not enough stones in the world to mark the spot where British officers fell on the heroic field of battle. He thought this applicable to this case. He too was a Confederate soldier, but did not favor erecting the monument.

Senator Ragsdale said that ordinarily the opposition of the Confederate soldiers on the floor should settle the matter, but he thought they were mistaken. While they owe much to the living they owe something to their dead comrades. We are too apt to make a utilitarian view of all matters. The bill did not seek to make an invidious distinction between Chickamauga and other battlefields. Some day perhaps South Carolina can mark all of them. Ten thousand dollars is a paltry sum when it is remembered for what it is asked. Men have ever builded monuments to the courage of their comrades.

Senator Mauldin said as an old soldier he had listened to the discussion with mortification. Ten thousand dollars is frittered away by the general assembly in useless discussion and idle talk and yet it could be haggled about this paltry appropriation. The debate should stop and the senators express themselves by their votes.

Senator G. W. Brown had not thought it would be necessary to discuss this subject. He told of the public monument to Grant in Colorado, and asked if we should hesitate to erect a monument to those who fell on Chickamauga. He spoke of the acceptance of the Darlington Guards' flag which was to be preserved as a memorial of the men who fought for a just cause. The histories and monuments of today must be the inspiration of tomorrow.

Senator Barwell arose to call attention to the fact that the State had done all it could for the relief of the Confederacy. The very first legislature after the war, when all was desolation and poverty, had provided for limbs for those maimed in battle. It gave marble left over from the capitol to the ladies to build the monument on the State house grounds. After reconstruction, the legislature at once appropriated money for pensions. He spoke as a Confederate soldier, as one who had suffered with his blood. Chickamauga was not the bloodiest field, but it was the one chosen by the other States.

Senator Crosson said he was perhaps the youngest senator on the floor. He had not the honor to be a Confederate soldier, but he had the honor to be the son of a Confederate soldier. It is but a duty as citizens of South Carolina and as senators to erect the shaft in the distinguished honor of the dead who lie there buried.

Senator Dean in spite of indisposition could not allow the opportunity to pass to give endorsement to this proposition. What a bluish of shame would be brought to our cheeks if we lag in our duty. Be it remembered that the first monument to the Confederate

wife and mother is within the border of the old Palmetto State. He was glad of the interest the younger members displayed. It is not an answer to the argument to say that it would be a discrimination. He hoped the bill would pass.

Senator Wallace thought the Confederate soldier who opposed the proposition misunderstood the aim of the bill. It was no discrimination. The monument would tell that on this field South Carolina led the southern army and came nearest to reaching the key to the situation.

Senator Hough had hoped the bill would pass as silently as the gravity of the measure demanded. As a son of a Confederate soldier, he felt it his duty to endorse the bill. Should he ever visit Chickamauga he did not want it asked is there no spot where South Carolina soldiers fought and died. He wished the grandest monument ever seen could be placed there. Quoting eloquently from the inscription on the monument in front of the capitol, he said no other inspiration should be needed to vote for this bill.

Senator Aldrich explained the purposes of the erection of this monument in accordance with the agreement upon by the associations of other States. It is not a question of the most suitable place, but this bill had been selected by all the States and South Carolina must do so or be out of touch with her sister States. He then paid an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the Confederate soldier. A synopsis could not reproduce the beautiful description of Senator Aldrich's remarks which was indefinitely postponed.

Yeas—Alexander, Archer, Bowen, Connor, Dennis, Douglass, Graydon, Suddath—8.

Nays—Aldrich, Appelt, Barwell, Blakeley, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Crosson, Dean, Gruber, Henderson, Hough, Ilderton, Livingston, Love, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, McDermott, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Standall, Sullivan, Talbird, Walker, Wallace, Waller, Williams—27.

The bill was then passed to the third reading.

SOUTH CAROLINA PENSIONS.

A New Law Proposed, Which Will Limit Pensions to the Needy.

The increase in the number of approved applications for pensions in South Carolina has so reduced the amount going to each pensioner that the Confederate veterans have practically taken the whole matter of pensions into their hands. When years ago, it was first decided to give pension, \$50,000 was voted for this purpose, and it seemed to be quite adequate for several years, but so many more pensioners got on the rolls that the legislature voted \$100,000 for the old soldiers and their widows. This has now become insufficient, pensioners only getting from \$25 to \$50 a year.

Last summer at a convention of Confederate veterans a committee of three was appointed to draw a pension bill to be presented to the general assembly, making radical changes in the system, and taking the matter out of the hands of county officers and politicians. This has been done, the bill favorably reported in both houses and will be passed without change. Under this law the pensioner, of a man, must have been a soldier or sailor in the Confederate service, and a resident of South Carolina for two years; must (a) have lost a leg or arm or receiving other disabling wounds, and neither he nor his wife have an income of \$250 per annum, or (b) that he has reached the age of 60 and neither he nor his wife have an income of \$100.

If a woman, she must be the widow, who has never remarried, of a husband who was a soldier or sailor in the Confederate service. The sum of at least \$100,000 must be annually appropriated for pensions. Those who have lost both legs or both arms shall receive \$8 per month; those who have lost one leg or one arm shall receive \$6 per month. Widows receive \$6 per month. All others entitled to pensions receive \$4. If the amount appropriated is insufficient, those of the first class shall be paid in full and the remainder pro rated among the other pensioners.

Applications for pensions, with proof of service, etc., shall be made to county boards. These boards shall be composed of ex-Confederate soldiers, one elected by the Confederate survivors in each township on the first Saturday in August of each year. The state board of pensions shall consist of the comptroller general and three ex-Confederate soldiers to be selected by the United Veterans' Association at their annual meetings. The members of the county and state boards shall each receive \$2 per day for the time actually employed and the state board 5 cents per mile traveled.

The list of pensions approved and refused shall be kept by the clerk of the court, who shall each year certify to the comptroller those on the lists who have died since his last report. On the first Monday in April the comptroller shall issue each pensioner a warrant to the amount due him or her for that year, so there will be no payment instead of by the month. This act is expected to disqualify many persons now drawing pensions. The veterans have loudly protested against frauds that they allege were being perpetrated.

LEVY OF FIVE MILLS.

The Supply Bill Put in by Ways and Means Committee.

The ways and means committee Wednesday presented the "supply bill" which makes provision for the levying of tax for the fiscal year.

The levy for the State purposes is 5 mills, no increase in the tax. The ways and means committee thinks that the levy will meet all appropriations and leave a balance in the treasury. The appropriation bill provides for an expenditure of \$855,963 for general purposes. In addition to this there is a provision for \$20,000 to be set aside for the purpose of redeeming bonds which may come due. This appropriation is made annually but is seldom expended. In addition to the two items mentioned above the legislative supply bill will call for about \$20,000 to meet the expenses of the legislature. These three items will amount to \$895,963, the estimate expenses for the year.

The estimated receipts for the 5 mill levy aggregate \$873,000; fees from licenses, etc., \$54,472; total, \$927,472. This will leave a balance of \$31,509 in the treasury, in addition to the \$20,000 for redemption of bonds. There are several bills pending which provide for appropriations, and if enacted they will take up the balance, or a part of it. The several counties are practically unchanged. A number of counties, however, have adopted the plan of establishing a sinking fund to pay off the county indebtedness.

AS TO FERTILIZERS.

What the President of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Says.

GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES.

All the Crude Materials Have Advanced, and the Selling Price is Lower Than Conditions Warrant.

From the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1, 1900. To the Editor: My attention has been called to a communication in The News and Observer, published under date of Wednesday January 31st, 1900, in reference to the advance in the price of fertilizer, wherein it is stated that the farmers of Pitt county, North Carolina, propose to organize and fight the advance in the prices of fertilizers, and by insinuation our company is censured as the cause of this advance.

I desire to make a plain statement of facts and conditions as now obtained in the fertilizer trade, and to show to the dealers and consumers of fertilizers that the advance in the price of manufactured fertilizers is not only just and warranted but is absolutely necessary, and that the manufacturers of fertilizers could not afford to sell them at the price ruling last year unless they did so at a very heavy loss.

Now, to get down to facts and figures we will see what has really caused the price of fertilizers to be advanced this year over last.

Acid Phosphate being one of the principal ingredients in all complete fertilizers, I desire to show here how much this article costs to make in excess of the cost price for the same thing last year. The advance in pyrites, from which sulphuric acid is made, is more than \$2.00 per ton over last year. The advance in Nitrate of Soda, which is a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, is fully \$8.00 per ton more than it did last year. Phosphate Rock has advanced a minimum of \$1.75 per ton at the mines, and in some grades of rock, the advance is more than \$3.00 per ton. These three articles constitute what is necessary to make Acid Phosphate. Put them together in the proper proportion and a ton of Acid Phosphate will cost \$2.07 per ton more than it did last year. Bags are costing us 20c per ton more than they did last year, so that the crude material going into a ton of Acid Phosphate is costing approximately \$2.27 more than it did a year ago.

Every piece of factory supplies and machinery, coal and everything necessary to operate a factory is from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. This will add certainly an additional 10c to the cost of a ton of fertilizer, making in the most conservative and reasonable estimate possible a total of 13 per cent. Acid Phosphate, bagged and ready for shipment, cost the manufacturer \$2.37 more than it did twelve months ago.

Now, let us look at complete ammoniated fertilizers: We will take what is commonly known as standard grade of complete fertilizers, running, say, 24 per cent. of ammonia, 8 per cent. of phosphate, 8 per cent. of potash. As I have above demonstrated, acid phosphate costs \$2.07 more than last year. This is equivalent to a little more than 10c. per 100 pounds. In making the 24, 8 and 1 fertilizers, 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate would be necessary, so at 10c. additional cost for acid phosphate would be \$1.20.

If cotton seed meal was used for the ammonia, it would take approximately 700 pounds, and cotton seed meal is now worth \$6.00 per ton more than last year, which is equivalent to 30c. per 100 pounds, and 700 pounds would cost \$2.10 more than it did last year. Now, add 20c. for extra cost for the bags and you have \$3.50 per ton for the materials that we paid for these same materials last year.

If tankage or blood was used for the source of ammonia instead of cotton seed meal, the advanced cost over last year would be \$3.20 per ton, as ammonia from tankage or blood is now 60c. per unit higher than last year, so for 24 per cent. of ammonia the extra cost over last year would be \$1.80.

Sulphate of ammonia is the only other source of ammonia commonly used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Twelve months ago this article was selling at about \$43.00 per ton. We paid for it this year \$52.00 per ton. Now, I assert that the price of fertilizers has not advanced nearly so much as the price of raw materials going into them. Let us see who is to blame, if anyone, for the advance of these crude materials. Take Pyrites: We buy from Spain more than three-fourths of all we use. Nitrate of Soda: We buy entirely from South America. Potash Salts: We buy entirely from Germany.

So it cannot be said that our company controls or is in anywise responsible for the advance of these materials, as we have no interest whatever in these properties, either directly or indirectly.

Take phosphate rock: We do mine a small proportion of our wants of phosphate rock, but we mine none for sale and we buy from other mines more than two-thirds of what we consume. So no one will suppose that we were anxious to put up the price of phosphate rock.

As for cotton seed meal, we have no interest either directly or indirectly in any cotton seed mill, so we are not responsible for the advance in this article. Blood and tankage are made by the large packers in the west, and we have no interest and no control over these products in any way.

Why, then, should the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company be blamed for the advance in the cost of crude materials, and would it be businesslike for us to want an advance in crude materials of which we have to buy almost entirely all of our needs and of which we produce absolutely nothing, except a small quantity of phosphate rock?

It is our aim and purpose to manufacture fertilizers as cheaply as possible and to sell them at as low a price as we can afford, thereby stimulating a large consumption of fertilizers and their general use for all crops.

acre of land and buy as much fertilizer as he usually puts over two or three acres, even though there is a small advance in the price of fertilizers, caused by the manufacturers having to pay high prices for the materials entering into them.

We propose to be perfectly fair and candid in our statements and believe that when an unprejudiced farmer looks into the situation he will realize that he is not charged as much for fertilizers as the cost of materials under present conditions warrant.

Yours very respectfully, S. T. Morgan, Pres. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

FARMERS AND FERTILIZERS.

An Organization Formed in Greenville to Resist the Advance.

The Greenville county farmers met in the court house one day last week and not only began a strong fight against the fertilizer trust by condemning it and resolving not to purchase its products but started a scheme to organize the farmers in every neighborhood of all of the sixteen townships for the purpose of stopping up the war on the trusts and to deal as an association with other matters of interest to farmers. These neighborhood organization meetings are to be held on Saturday, the 17th of this month, to name delegates to a general meeting here in the court house every sale day. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That it is the sense of this meeting that we ought not to give more than 10 per cent. advance on last year's prices for fertilizers.

2nd. That it is the sense of this body that unless the price of fertilizer is reduced to within the 10 per cent. advance of last year's price we will discourage the use of fertilizers to as large an extent as possible.

3d. That we condemn the action of the Virginia Chemical company in forming a fertilizer trust, thereby arbitrarily advancing the price of guano, and we would urge our representatives in the legislature to use every effort to investigate said trust and thwart the injustice done the farmers of the State.

4th. That we give as far as practical preference to the fertilizers of the independent companies and avoid purchasing the products of the trust.

5th. That we, at the request of a number of persons, addressed the meeting, urging organization in every township in the county. He was "surprised, astonished and amazed" that there is no organization in this county. They should have a powerful organization as in the days of the alliance ten years ago, "but you'll have to keep it out of politics." If the idea of reorganizing the alliance of farmers in this county, let the farmers at least organize farmers clubs.

They need it in a social way, in an educational way and in a business way. The whole world is against the farmer on this chief staple of the South. Today cotton is a chief higher since a few weeks ago a cotton authority, supposed to be friendly to the growers of cotton, sent out telegrams to nearly every editor in the country saying and asking a meeting of the farmers in each neighborhood to meet on the third Saturday and send delegates to the general meeting on sale day.

By resolutions offered by Colonel Hoyt the chairman and secretary were directed to push the organization.

C. O. Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the newspapers of the county to give publicity to the proceedings of the meeting and assist the farmers in fighting the trust.

John Butler was called upon for a speech; he "resolved that it is moved and seconded that we do adjourn." His resolution was adopted, but in the regular way.

A LOST BOY.

Dr. Chas. A. Eastman, of Brighton, Mass., Looking for His Son.

The Columbia Record says Chief of Police Daily, of that city, has received a letter from Dr. Chas. A. Eastman, 461 Washington street, Brighton, Mass., enclosing a description of his son, who has been missing since January 6, 1900. He says the boy was last heard of between Ocala and Gainesville, Fla., making his way north and the distracted parent asks the chief to watch out for him. He offers a reward of \$100 and asks to be notified at once if his son is found and he will come on at once for him. He asks that the newspapers in the State aid him by giving publicity to the matter. Following is a description sent out, a photographic cut of the boy accompanying it:

He is 14 years of age, but would pass for 17 or 18 years, being very large for his age, and well matured. Light complexion; blue eyes, light brown hair; very poor teeth. He wears a soft brown hat, light overcoat, dark blue coat and gray pants. He plays the piano well for his years, "Clayton's Grand March," "Old Kentucky Home," and other old airs, with variations by Ryder, being favorites. Should this meet the eye of the beloved son, may he think of the anguish and desolation caused by his absence to fond father and mother, whose nights are passed in tears and sleeplessness, crying, "Where is our darling boy to-night? Is he dead?" All charges and expenses will be paid. Hold him and telegraph at my expense. Address, Dr. Chas. A. Eastman, 461 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

Indian Skeletons.

While excavating for the foundation for a house in Boone county Virginia, Mr. George Myers and others were surprised to find the skeletons of several human beings that had apparently been interred at the spot many years ago. Several physicians were summoned, who after examining the bones, pronounced them the skeletons of Indians. With them were found many sharp pointed dints and several bows and arrows very much decayed. The remains were found two feet from the surface, and it is supposed that the place was an old Indian graveyard.

Col. Neal Pays Up.

RAILROAD FARES.

Considerably Reduced by a State Senate Bill.

HOW EACH SENATOR VOTED.

The Bill Makes Many Changes in the Present Jim Crow Car Law as to Division of Cars.

Mr. Caughman's house bill to amend the law requiring divided coaches so as to require separate coaches for the two races was taken up as a special order by the Senate Tuesday.

The bill as it came over from the house provided in section 2 that the rate for transportation of passengers on all railroads should not exceed 3 cents per mile, and railroads were not to be required to have second-class coaches or to sell second-class tickets, but must provide one first-class coach for each race, giving each race equal accommodation. This would do away with the divided coaches which have proved so unsatisfactory on certain lines.

Senator Graydon offered an amendment to make the rate 2 3/4 cents a mile instead of 3 cents. He said this rate prevailed in Georgia, Alabama and other States.

Senator Mower thought the present system should be continued, as it was working smoothly so far as he could see. He moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill.

Senator Ragsdale wanted to vote on Senator Graydon's amendment first and for this purpose Senator Mower withdrew his motion. The vote on Senator Graydon's amendment to make the uniform rate 2 3/4 cents was as follows, the amendment being lost:

Yeas—Archer, Blakeney, Connor, Crosson, Graydon, Hough, Ilderton, Love, McDermott, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Standall, Sullivan, Wallace—15.

Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Bowen, G. W. Brown, Dean, Douglass, Glenn, Gruber, Henderson, Livingston, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, McDermott, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Standall, Sullivan, Walker, Waller—19.

Senator Ragsdale offered an amendment making the first class rate 3 cents and the second-class rate 2 1/2 and striking out the section abolishing the second-class car.

Senator Mower moved to indefinitely postpone the bill on the ground that the question had become merely one of rates.

On Senator Mower's motion to indefinitely postpone the vote stood as follows, the senate refusing to postpone:

Yeas—Alexander, Archer, Blakeney, Connor, Dean, Glenn, Hough, Mower, Sarratt, Talbird, Walker, Wallace—12.

Nays—Aldrich, Appelt, Bowen, G. W. Brown, Crosson, Douglass, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Ilderton, Livingston, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, McDermott, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Standall, Sullivan, Walker—22.

Senator Gruber moved to amend Senator Ragsdale's amendment so as to make the second-class rate 2 3/4 cents instead of 2 1/2, and agreed to. Senator Ragsdale's amendment, as amended, was then voted on and adopted, the rate being thus fixed at 3 cents for first-class fare and 2 3/4 for second-class. This reduces the first-class fare and leaves the second-class as it is under the present law, and strikes out the section abolishing the second-class car.

Senator Graydon's amendment allowing the division of the second-class coaches was next in order and developed much discussion.

Senator Graydon's amendment was then adopted after more debate by several senators. It is as follows:

Added section 1, Provided that the second-class coach may be divided into two compartments, one for white and one for colored people.

Senator Mayfield moved to amend the bill by providing that a compartment should be cut out of the second-class coach, one for females and one for males. The amendment was agreed to.

Senator Gruber moved to amend the bill by adding imprisonment for not more than 30 days as a punishment in addition to the fine provided. This was adopted.

Senator Mayfield moved the committee amendment exempting mixed trains and this brought up the most puzzling portion of the problem. Senator Mayfield offered a substitute for the amendment, "not to mixed trains" as follows:

"not to regular freight trains with a passenger train attached for local travel."

Senator Ragsdale's motion to indefinitely postpone the amendment was put and the vote resulted, 10 yeas to 24 noes, as follows, the senate refusing to reject the amendment:

Yeas—Archer, Blakeney, Bowen, G. W. Brown, Connor, Crosson, Douglass, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Hough, Ilderton, Love, Marshall, Mayfield, McDermott, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Standall, Suddath, Sullivan, Wallace—22.

Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Bowen, Crosson, Dean, Douglass, Glenn, Henderson, Hough, Livingston, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, McDermott, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Standall, Sullivan, Talbird, Walker, Waller—13.

The bill as finally passed the Senate is published in another column.

A Timely Rebuke.

That was not a very effusive sight last night when members of the house who remained in their hall during the joint session engaged in singing sacred songs in a spirit which was evidently not that of worship. It may have amused members and spectators, but it smacked strongly of sacrilege. The practice is a custom which can well be discontinued with credit to all legislative bodies who are given to indulging in it.—Columbia State.

THE SMALLPOX SITUATION.

What the Chairman of the State Board of Health Says.

The following is from the Florence Times of Tuesday:

Dr. Evans received last night a big package of vaccine points, enough, it appeared, to vaccinate the whole of the section of the country, but he said it was only enough for the most pressing needs of the health department.

There have been several new centres of infection, the doctor said, but on the whole, the situation was encouraging. The disease had been stamped out below Orangeburg, and there were few cases only at points in Bamberg, and in Beaufort counties, in fact there are now not over 75 cases in the State.

There are some new points of infection in the mill districts of Spartanburg and in Pickens counties. These cases came from mill hands in Greenville, who took flight when the order for compulsory vaccination was passed. They carried the infection with them and have caused new centres to spring up. The mills in Greenville were infected by hands that came from the infected districts in Georgia, and spread the disease here.

Dr. Evans says that, as yet, only about one-fourth of the people in the State have been vaccinated, and that he finds it very hard to enforce the vaccination. Unless this is done the spread of the disease cannot be prevented. The compulsory vaccination of all laborers in counties, in mills, and in the public schools, would soon stop the plague.

Several days ago he went to Gibbons, where he found several cases. He vaccinated about a hundred Negroes in the community and gave the teacher of the colored school a lot of points. She was instructed in the use of them, and promised to vaccinate the children of the school thoroughly.

The doctor is very much disappointed that the bill he had before the general assembly had been sidetracked. He was getting the work of the health board in such a good shape, and the changes asked for would have rounded up the matter so completely, that South Carolina would have had the very best health organization in the nation. These reforms were opposed for several reasons, all more or less trivial, but sufficient to prevent the passage of the bill. In the senate it seems that the matter of the expense of the registration was the consideration, though it is a fact that if the bill had passed as proposed, the general government would have borne the expense of the registration, as they do in all the States that are strictly "registration States." This is borne in part, and the most important part, the census department, that of vital statistics. It is urged by the friends of the measure, that there are no vital statistics now that can serve as a guide to the health authorities, and that nothing can be done to improve the health of the community until you know what is the matter with the community in question. When one takes into consideration the great loss of the services of the health professionals, of the world from sickness, either to themselves or as nurses, one can see how heavy this balance would incline to the side of the health authorities in the matter of the reforms contemplated.

As it has taken some time to educate the "statesmen of this State up to the reforms already accomplished, the friends of the measure who have labored so faithfully in this cause, encourage him to hope that time will soon bring about the desired result, and that he may rest easy soon, in the happy contemplation of the completed system that has been his dream for the good of humanity, and the extension of the brief span of the years allotted to man, and the full enjoyment of them.

More College Elections.

The senate immediately after assembling Thursday proceeded to the house of the joint session was held for the purpose of electing trustees for the Citadel, Clemson and the colored colleges. Following was the result:

Citadel Visitors—C. D. Gadsden, Charleston; Bishop Capers, Columbia; J. J. Lucas, Darlington; E. M. Blythe, Greenville; W. W. Lewis, York.

Clemson trustees—A. T. Smy the, Charleston, to succeed the late Governor Ellerbe, D. T. Redfern, of Chesterfield, J. E. Hardin, of Chester and J. E. Findall, of Clarendon.

Colored colleges at Orangeburg—D. J. Brabham, of Clarendon, and O. R. Lowman, of Orangeburg.

Back to Confucius.

The dowager empress of China, it is asserted, appears to be determined to relapse into the ancient conservatism. Wednesday she issued an edict commanding a return to the old manner of study, according to teachings of Confucius, for examinations for official rank, and ordering the abolition of the study of the "now depraved and erroneous subjects of the western schools," and threatening with punishment the teachers of such subjects. The closing of the new university at Peking is expected to speedily follow.

Grows Worse.

A dispatch from Bombay says the mortality from the bubonic plague yesterday was unprecedented. There was a total of 403 deaths. The situation is aggravated by the advent of the famine refugees.

Wood's Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes.

are unquestionably the best Seed Potatoes for Southern planting. Our Potatoes are grown especially for seed purposes in the best potato district in the Maine, and are noted for their earlyness, uniformity and large yields produced. The largest potato growers in the South are planting our Seed Potatoes, with the best and most profitable results. We also offer:

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A kingdom for a cure! You need not pay so much. A twenty-five cent bottle of L. L. & K. Will drive all ills away. See ad. and try it—never fails.

WHITNEY BABY CARRIAGES AND GO CARTS.



Their Anti-Friction Wheel Eastener, Their Patent Foot Brake, Their Rubber Tire Wheel, together with perfect workmanship, and the most attractive styles, easily place them ahead of all competitors.

We have been exclusive sales agent in this territory for eight years, and are pleased to announce that nearly all dealers are now selling Whitney Carriages, being impressed with the attractive styles, good workmanship, and cheap prices.

Should you need a carriage ask your dealer for a "Whitney." If he hasn't any do not take one "just as good," but ask him to get catalogue, or write to us.

Yours truly,

Royall & Borden,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.